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VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the Freſheſt ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE. —— SUET. in TIB. S. 28

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WILLIAMSBURG, *Auguſt* 5.

The following is a copy of the addreſs of the Hon. Houſe of Burgeſſes, at the laſt ſeſſion of Aſſembly, which was tranſmitted to the Governor whilſt he reſided on board the FOWEY *man of war, in anſwer to his Excellency's meſſage inſerted in this gazette of the 17th of* JUNE.

MY LORD,

THE Houſe of Burgeſſes received your Lordſhip's written meſſage of the 10th inſtant, in anſwer to the joint addreſs of his Majeſty's Honourable Council and this Houſe, with equal concern and amazement. We were totally unprepared for ſo ſevere and cruel a return to the reſpectful application made to your Lordſhip, ſolely dictated by our duty to his Majeſty, and the moſt earneſt deſire of contributing every thing in our power towards promoting, as well your Lordſhip's own happineſs, as that of your Lady and whole family. This ſtep, we hoped, would have proved the happy means of reſtoring that tranquillity and harmony, you were pleaſed to flatter us with your earneſt wiſhes to have eſtabliſhed. Who were the peculiar objects of your tenderneſs, that you ſo kindly, in favour to them, declined a particular enumeration, we know not; but are ſorry that your Lordſhip had ſo little feeling for the honour, and integrity, of this Houſe. You have now, my Lord, driven us to the diſagreeable neceſſity of inquiring minutely into the cauſes of the late diſturbances in this country. It is not with the moſt diſtant inclination to give your Lordſhip the ſlighteſt umbrage that we engage in ſo irkſome a taſk, but purely to do juſtice to our much injured country, that we recur to different, and ſome diſtant, tranſactions. The charges of diſloyalty and diſaffection in our countrymen to our moſt gracious Sovereign, and his government, as inſinuated in your Lordſhip's meſſage, and ſome other public acts, are as grievous as they are unmerited. Words, we know, are too often but empty ſounds. We appeal not to our profeſſions, however ſincere, but to facts, of public notoriety. The loyalty of this his Majeſty's moſt ancient colony ſtands confeſſed, as recorded by many of your worthy predeceſſors. We will preſume to carry your attention no further back than to the adminiſtration of a Governor immediately preceding your Lordſhip. Previous to his coming over to Virginia, there had ariſen ſome unhappy diſputes between Great Britain and the colonies. His Majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to ſend over to us, from his immediate preſence, the truly noble Lord BOTETOURT, who told us, that he had received it in command from his Majeſty to do juſtice, and maintain the rights of all his ſubjects. He cheerfully entered upon the duties of his exalted ſtation, in which he acted as a true repreſentative of his royal maſter, at once ſupporting the dignity of his crown, diſpenſing the utmoſt juſtice, and diffuſing benevolence throughout the country. By his exemplary conduct, in all reſpects, he accompliſhed what he deemed a glorious work: He gave us tranquillity, and happineſs. Indeed he was often heard to declare, that the buſineſs of a Governor of Virginia was much eaſier than he could have conceived, as he found that the government almoſt executed itſelf. Matters were not at that time carried on, and precipitated, with ſo high an hand, on the other ſide of the water, as at preſent. This probably was owing to his minutely examining every ſubject to the bottom himſelf, taking nothing upon truſt; to his diſcountenancing tale-bearers, and malicious informers; and, at laſt, making a faithful repreſentation of things, as he found them. In a ſhort, too ſhort a time, for the happineſs of Virginia, it pleaſed God to remove him from us. When we received the account of your Lordſhip's appointment, we indulged the pleaſing hopes that we ſhould again be made happy in a ruler; and, when you were pleaſed to honour us with your preſence, we vied with each other in endeavouring to make your adminiſtration eaſy and agreeable. Upon the report that your Lady and family were coming over to you, every one, we believe, who heard it, was eager in expectation of an event which was likely to give addition to your happineſs. We received her Ladyſhip, and your children, with every expreſſion of heart-felt joy, and have conſidered our countrymen as exceedingly happy in having ſuch reſpectable pledges amongſt them. Changes, my Lord, ſeldom happen without ſome ſufficient cauſe. If, therefore, you have, or think you have, diſcovered any alteration in the ſentiments or behaviour of thoſe you preſide over, it may be worth your while, as well as ours, to ſearch out the reaſon of it. Reſpect, my Lord, is not to be obtained by force, from a free people. If genuine, it muſt be a perfect volunteer; and nothing is ſo likely to enſure it to one in your ſtation as dignity of character, a candid and exemplary conduct. We decline, on this occaſion, a diſcuſſion of the ſubject unhappily in diſpute between Great Britain and the colonies. We preſume not to interfere with your authority in ſummoning or diſſolving Aſſemblies, when, by advice of your Council, you think there is proper occaſion. What we claim, as an act of juſtice, is, that our conduct ſhould be fairly and impartially repreſented to our Sovereign. We do not mean to inſinuate that your Lordſhip would, deſignedly, miſrepreſent facts; but it is much to be feared that you too eaſily give credit to ſome deſigning perſons, who, to the great injury of this community, poſſeſs much too large a ſhare of your confidence. We have ſeen, my Lord, the copy of a letter you were pleaſed to write to the Earl of Dartmouth, dated the 29th of May 1774. The deſign of the then Aſſembly was entirely miſconceived, and the ill impreſſions your Lordſhip's letter may have made on the minds of his Majeſty, and his Miniſters, prove how dangerous it is, and how very unjuſt it may be, to attempt penetrating the thoughts of others, when they are not certainly known. Suſpicions, we humbly conceive, can never juſtify direct and poſitive accuſations. Men, we know, differ in religious ſentiments Some may believe in the ſuperintendence of a providence, and that the care, eſpecially of nations, is an object of Divine Goodneſs; whilſt others may think, or affect to treat this, as well as other matters, which our religion teaches, as things merely chimerical. We have likewiſe ſeen an authentic copy of extracts of another of your Lordſhip's letters to the ſame noble Earl, dated the 24th of December 1774. The more injurious the unfavourable repreſentations, contained in this letter, were likely to be to this country, the more careful we ſhould have hoped your Lordſhip would have been in examining the evidences of the facts ſtated. Your Lordſhip had been pleaſed to repreſent, in the firſt letter, our Houſe of Burgeſſes as fond of having it thought that a determined reſolution to deny and oppoſe the authority of Parliament always originates with them. Whether this was intended to draw down the particular reſentment of Parliament on this country, your Lordſhip can beſt determine. They have, indeed, proteſted againſt the *power* of Paliament, when they thought it extended contrary to the principles of the conſtitution; but we do not know that they ever affected to take the lead of the other colonies, in this, or any other meaſure. The times of entering their proteſtations were merely accidental, as circumſtances happened; and it is notorious, that the ſubject of the preſent complaint had been under the conſideration of ſome other colonies, before the Virginians took it up. It would ſeem, from your Lordſhip's letter of the 24th of December, that the aſſociation adopted by the General Congreſs was firſt recommended from Virginia; whereas the truth is, that, in Virginia, nothing more was reſolved againſt, at firſt, than the importation and uſe of Eaſt India commodities. The general non-export and non-import agreement came firſt recommended to us from ſeveral of the northern colonies. This, we own, makes no difference now, as the ſeveral colonies have united in the aſſociation. It is only remarked, ſince this circumſtance ſeems to have been thought material, as no ſtrong teſtimony of a kind diſpoſition in your Lordſhip towards this country. That committees were choſen, in the ſeveral counties, is admitted. The deſign of them was to obſerve the conduct of thoſe who were inimical to the intereſt of the country. They were required to publiſh the names of all tranſgreſſors, that the country might know their friends from their foes. This you were pleaſed to term "inviting the vengeance of a lawleſs mob to be exerciſed upon the unhappy victims." You further repreſented theſe committees as aſſuming an authority to inſpect the books, invoices, and all the *ſecrets* of the trade and correſpondence of merchants. This, my Lord, was high-colouring of aſſumed facts; which we, who inhabit different parts of the country, are ſtrangers to. To cloſe your narrative upon this head, you were pleaſed to inform your noble correſpondent, that every "county in this colony was arming a company of "men, whom they call an independent company, for the avowed "purpoſe of protecting their committees, and to be employed "againſt Government, if occaſion required; and that the committee of one county had proceeded ſo far as to ſwear the men of "their independent company to execute all orders which ſhould "be given them from their committee." Theſe, my Lord, are things entirely without our knowledge; and, upon the ſtricteſt inquiry, we are convinced they deſerve no credit. There were a few companies of Gentlemen formed, who were deſirous of perfecting themſelves in military exerciſe; but we find not more than ſix or ſeven throughout the whole colony, which conſiſts of ſixty one counties. This was deſigned to diſtinguiſh them from the militia at large; the firſt, and moſt conſiderable of theſe, was inſtituted for the better protection of the inhabitants of Norfolk borough, and afterwards received your Lordſhip's approbation, ſo far, that you expreſſed the warmeſt wiſhes that the example might be followed throughout the country, and gave commiſſions to their officers. That theſe companies were connected with the committees, or that they were ever deſigned to act againſt, or in any ſort to interfere with, what you are pleaſed to call government, we do not know, or believe; but, on the contrary, we are verily perſuaded that they were always ready and willing to exert themſelves to ſupport the laws, and his Majeſty's government, to the utmoſt of their power. Your Lordſhip's aſſertion, that the "power of government was entirely diſregarded, if not wholly "overturned, and that there was not a juſtice of the peace in "Virginia who acted except as a committee-man," we cannot but conſider as highly unjuſt, and extremely injurious to us. We have the greateſt reaſon to believe, having it in full proof, that the magiſtrates throughout the colony duly attended their reſpective courts; and though, for the reaſons aſſigned in our former addreſs to your Lordſhip, they could not think themſelves legally authoriſed to hear and determine civil ſuits, yet we are perſuaded that their former endeavours to preſerve the peace and good order of government were not interrupted, but exerted in the uſual manner. The original cauſe of ſuſpending the trials of civil diſputes was, as your Lordſhip obſerves, the want of a fee bill. This legal defect was much lamented, and not uſed, that we know of, as a popular argument, by any man of good ſenſe; nor did the inhabitants of this country join, in what your are pleaſed to call an opprobrious meaſure, to engage their "Engliſh "creditors to join the clamours of this country." Your Lordſhip's aſſertion, that "not a few did it to avoid paying their "debts, in which many of the principal people here are much in"volved," we can only anſwer for ourſelves in the negative; and muſt conſider ſo indiſcriminate a charge as extremely injurious. We were ſo far from deſiring to do injuſtice to creditors, that it gave us great pain to obſerve that ſuch a ſtep was thought neceſſary; and nothing but the hopes of being relieved from the arbitrary ſyſtem of colony government, attempted to be introduced, could have prevailed with us to ſubmit to a ſtoppage of our exports. The merchants of London, in their written meſſage, by a reſpectable member of their body, to the committee of the Houſe of Commons, have done us ample juſtice in this reſpect; by repreſenting, that they ſhould have no uneaſineſs about remittances from America, unleſs Parliament purſued ſuch means as were likely to prevent them. The Congreſs, my Lord, we conſider as inſtituted on principles of public neceſſity; we do not deny our having a proper reſpect for that body; we learn, from good authority, that their humble and dutiful petition to his Majeſty was graciouſly received, though, it is with concern, we are told it has hitherto produced no good effect: But that the inhabitants of Virginia treated with "marks of reverence the laws of the Con"greſs, which they never beſtowed on their legal government, or "the laws proceeding from it," is one of a great number of facts requiring proof; ſince we muſt take leave to ſay, with confidence, that his Majeſty's ſubjects of Virginia have been ſecond to none others, even to his dutiful and loyal ſubjects in any part of his wide-extended dominions, in all due reſpect to his government, Governors, and all in authority under him.

We cannot but remind your Lordſhip of the General Congreſs held in America, with the royal approbation, in the laſt war. The united intereſt indeed of Great Britain, and the colonies, might have then demanded it. In imitation of ſo laudable an example, America reſolved on a like meaſure, as equally, if not more neceſſary, at this critical juncture. Your Lordſhip's account of the effects the aſſociation is likely to produce, conſidering it as a matter of opinion, we are little concerned to interfere with. Time only can diſcover the conſequences of it; but your heavy charge againſt thoſe called people of fortune, "that they ſupply "themſelves and Negroes for two or three years, to the diſtreſſes "of the middling and poorer ſort," muſt have proceeded from your giving too eaſy credit to ill-founded reports. Some, but very few, may have ſupplied themſelves, as opportunity offered, for the preſent year. This, we believe, is the moſt that has been done; and we are perſuaded of a material miſtake in another reſpect, it being the general opinion, founded on good grounds, that the middling and poorer ſort will fare much better than thoſe of fortune, who have large numbers of ſlaves to provide for. Engaged on this topick, we cannot refrain from obſerving how ſtrangely our views have been miſrepreſented. By the aſſociation, we intend nothing that is illegal; we are only reſolved to be content with our home-ſpun manufactures, however mean in quality, unleſs things can be reſtored to their former channel, the only ſecurity we deſire for what we know our excellent conſtitution entitles us to. What your Lordſhip is pleaſed to repreſent as the arbitrary proceedings of the committees, we truſt will produce none of thoſe very dreadful effects you have painted in ſuch alarming colours. The whole colony, very few excepted, is united; and, from ſuch union of ſentiments, expectations muſt be exceedingly ſanguine, indeed, in ſuppoſing that diſcord will ariſe.

How the proceedings of the General Convention, in the month of *March* laſt, may have been repreſented, we know not; but, from the foregoing ſpecimens, it is to be preſumed in no very favourable light. Theſe meetings, my Lord, unleſs it can be ſuppoſed that a whole country could entirely loſe ſight of its ſecurity and moſt eſſential intereſts, were rendered abſolutely neceſſary, firſt by the diſſolution, and afterwards by repeated prorogations, of the General Aſſembly. Upon inquiry into the ſtate of the colony, it was found that there had been almoſt a total inattention to the proper training and diſciplining of our militia. Various ſubſequent acts of our legiſlature, amendatory of the law of 1738, had expired; the act providing againſt invaſions and inſurrections was near expiring, and it was uncertain whether an opportunity would be given the General Aſſembly to revive it. Taking a further view of our ſituation, it was found that our inhabitants were expoſed to the incurſions of a barbarous and ſavage enemy. From the beſt accounts received from Great Britain, there was too much reaſon to be convinced that his Majeſty's Miniſtry were proſecuting the moſt rigorous and arbitrary meaſures towards ſubjugating the whole continent of America to their deſpotic rule; which meaſures, it was more than probable, had been ſuggeſted from hence, and the other colonies: That a ſcheme, the moſt diabolical, had been meditated, and generally recommended, by a perſon of great influence, to offer freedom to our ſlaves, and turn them againſt their maſters. The Convention, to guard againſt theſe dangers, not clearly ſeen into before that time, recommended a ſtrict attention to the militia law of 1738; but, thinking this defective in many eſſential points, conſidering that, under this law, the whole militia were not obliged to exerciſe ſo frequently as might be neceſſary, it was recommended that volunteer companies ſhould be formed in each county, for the better defence and protection of the whole country. Theſe proceedings, according to an uſual ſtyle, it is more than probable, have been repreſented as deſigned to oppoſe government; whereas, we are perſuaded, that nothing was farther from the intentions of the Convention. A review of their reſolutions muſt convince every unprejudiced mind that the utmoſt reſpect was paid to his Majeſty and his legal government, and that the Convention had much pleaſure in expreſſing their obligations to your Lordſhip for your late ſervices. The truth is, my Lord, that his Majeſty's dutiful ſubjects in this colony have the utmoſt attachment to their ſovereign; they admire, they love the conſtitution, and will riſk every thing moſt dear and valuable in ſupport of it. Theſe are principles imbibed in their infancy, and their conſtant care is to inculcate them upon the minds of their children; they meditate or deſign nothing in the leaſt offenſive: But, if it is expected that they ſhould ſit down ſupinely, and ſubmit to yokes which neither they nor their forefathers were able to bear, they muſt acknowledge that they have the ſenſibility and feelings of freemen, actuating them to a proper and juſtifiable defence of thoſe rights which are guarantied by the laws and principles of the conſtitution.

We have, my Lord, made the ſtricteſt and minuteſt inquiry into the cauſes of the late diſturbances. We find, from the examination of many reſpectable merchants, natives of Great Britain, reſiding in different parts of this colony, and from other Gentlemen of character, that the country was in a perfect ſtate of tran-

quillity till they received an account of your Lordſhip's removal of the gunpowder from the public magazine, to one of his Majeſty's ſhips of war, and of your irritating and moſt unjuſtifiable threats.

The inhabitants of this country, my Lord, could not be ſtrangers to the many attempts in the northern colonies to diſarm the people, and thereby deprive them of the only means of defending their lives and property. We know, from good authority, that the like meaſures were generally recommended by the miniſtry, and that the export of power from Great Britain had been prohibited. Judge then how very alarming a removal of the ſmall ſtock which remained in the public magazine, for the defence of the country, and the ſtripping the guns of their locks, muſt have been to any people, who had the ſmalleſt regard for their ſecurity. The manner, and time, of doing it, made no ſmall addition to the general apprehenſion of your Lordſhip's views. The reaſon aſſigned by your Lordſhip for taking this ſtep, we ſhould have thought the moſt likely, at any other time, to have directed a very different conduct. We ſhould have ſuppoſed, that a well-grounded apprehenſion of an inſurrection of the ſlaves ought to have called forth the utmoſt exertions to ſuppreſs it. The world will probably judge your Lordſhip's method of doing this, the leaſt likely to effect the neceſſary purpoſe. Your Lordſhip having repreſented this powder as the King's peculiar property, ſuppoſing it to have been brought from one of his ſhips, we have made inquiry into that matter, and cannot find that there ever was any powder brought either from the Rippon or any other man of war; ſo that we preſume your Lordſhip muſt have been miſinformed as to this fact, ſince the powder was removed, as it was not relied on in your anſwer to the addreſs of the corporation of the city of Williamſburg. Be this, however, as it may, we conceive the caſe would not be materially altered. We muſt remind your Lordſhip, that, by a very ancient law of this country, enacted ſo long ſince as the thirty ſecond year of the reign of his Majeſty King Charles the ſecond, for raiſing a public revenue, and for the better ſupport of this government, amongſt other proviſions, an impoſt of one half pound of new gunpowder, and three pounds of leaden ſhot, or one ſhilling and threepence ſterling, was impoſed on all ſhips or veſſels coming into this colony. In the ninth year of the reign of Queen Anne, the impoſt of one ſhilling and threepence on the tunnage of veſſels was continued, for port duties. It is evident, my Lord, that the original and chief deſign of this particular impoſt was to provide, from time to time, a proper ſtock of munition for the defence of the country. We have examined the produce of this fund for thirteen years paſt, and find that it yielded in that time twenty eight thouſand five hundred and three pounds three ſhillings and ninepence ſterling, which, on an average, amounted to 2192l. 21s. ſterling per annum; and it is obſervable, that for the four laſt years it yielded conſiderably more than three thouſand pounds in each year. It may from hence be fairly ſubmitted, whether it was not incumbent on the executive part of government to have provided, in the firſt place, from ſo large and ample a fund, a proper ſtock of arms and ammunition, which was ſo eſſentially neceſſary for the ſecurity of the country. If, my Lord, inſtead of applying a reaſonable part of this money to ſuch neceſſary purpoſes, the whole has been applied to other occaſions of government, and powder and arms had been procured through ſome other channel, we ſhould preſume that theſe, when ſtored in the public magazine, built at the expenſe of the country, and appropriated to the ſafe-keeping of all military ſtores, ought there to have remained, till the exigencies of the country demanded them.

We find, my Lord, that the inhabitants of the city of Williamſburg, in the midſt of which the magazine is ſituated, upon diſcovering that the powder was removed, the time and manner of its being done, in the dead of night, under an eſcort of armed marines, commanded by Capt. Henry Collins of the Magdalen, were exceedingly alarmed; that many of them were ſo exaſperated that they had recourſe to arms, intending, as we underſtand, to compel Capt. Collins to reſtore the powder; but we cannot diſcover that the leaſt inſult was intended to your Lordſhip. We find that the Corporation of Williamſburg preſented a very decent and reſpectful addreſs to your Excellency, deſiring that you would be pleaſed to order the powder to be returned; and, on receipt of your verbal anſwer, amongſt other things, avowing that it had been removed by your orders, under which Capt. Collins had acted, and promiſing that it ſhould be returned in caſe of an inſurrection, the people aſſembled were ſoon appeaſed, returned quietly to their reſpective homes, and perfect tranquillity was reſtored in the city; that in the ſucceeding night, on a report that a number of armed men had landed at a ferry about four miles from the city, the inhabitants were again much alarmed; but, upon the interpoſition of ſome Gentlemen, they were quieted, and nothing farther was done than ſtrengthening the uſual patrol for the ſecurity of the city. We farther find, that on the next day, when every thing was perfectly quiet, your Lordſhip ſent a meſſage into the city by one of the magiſtrates, which you delivered with the moſt ſolemn aſſeverations, that if any inſult was offered to Capt. Foy, or Capt. Collins, you would declare freedom to the ſlaves, and lay the town in aſhes; and that you could eaſily depopulate the whole country. What could have provoked your Lordſhip to this we cannot diſcover, as both Captain Foy and Captain Collins, and ſeveral other officers, had been frequently ſeen walking publicly in the ſtreets, and no one offered either of them the leaſt injury; nor can we diſcover any reaſon to believe that any thing of the ſort was intended. The inhabitants, my Lord, could not but be exceedingly alarmed at ſo cruel a threat; many people conſidered it as part of that general plan, they had heard was recommended in England, and which was diſcovered by your Lordſhip through accident; they however, did nothing more, that we can learn, than continue their former patrols. A report of theſe ſeveral matters having ſoon circulated throughout almoſt the whole country, with this addition, that the moſt valuable guns in the magazine had been ſtripped of their locks, and that the inhabitants of Williamſburg were in the moſt imminent danger, the minds of the people in general were much agitated; they aſſembled in different quarters, and a number of expreſſes were ſent to inquire and obtain a true ſtate of things. It appears, that, during this general uneaſineſs, an account was received from the northward of the engagement at Concord; the General, it ſeems, had ſent an armed force to ſeize a provincial magazine. This, your Lordſhip may ſuppoſe, increaſed the apprehenſions of our people, as it held out to them an additional proof that the ſteps you had taken formed a part of that general ſyſtem adopted to render the colonies defenceleſs. If, upon ſuch alarms, when the minds of the people were fretted to an extreme degree, ſome irregularities were committed, the cauſes may be found in thoſe extraordinary atttempts to ſtretch the *powers* of government ſo much beyond their ancient and conſtitutional limits. It gave the greateſt concern, my Lord, to all acquaint d with your moſt amiable Lady, and her diſtinguiſhed character, to hear that ſhe had removed with her children to one of the King's ſhips. We have inquired into the cauſe of this; and though we do not preſume to preſcribe to her Ladyſhip, yet we are perſuaded, that, had ſhe known the ſentiments of all ranks of people in this colony, every uneaſineſs would have been removed. We find, my Lord, that from the great pains taken by the magiſtrates, and other inhabitants of the city of Williamſburg, there could have been no real ground for fear at the time of her Ladyſhip's removal, unleſs it was produced from your Lordſhip's threats, which might have kept the minds of ſome of the citizens in ſuſpenſe. A few Ladies, it appears, left the city; but it was not through apprehenſions of any other danger than what your Lordſhip held over them. The inhabitants certainly could have entertained no ſuſpicions of injury from their friends in the country, who had kindly offered to come to their aſſiſtance; ſo that it was in the power of your Lordſhip, alone, to have removed her Ladyſhip's uneaſineſs.

It gives us the greateſt pain, my Lord, to find, in your Excellency's meſſage, ſo determined a reſolution to purſue a courſe the moſt likely to revive the uneaſineſs of the people, and prevent that reſtoration of harmony ſo ardently wiſhed for by all good men. You are pleaſed to ſubmit to our "judgment, whether you could "reaſonably have expected any good effect from communicating "the ground of your uneaſineſs to us." We give it as our opinion, that your Lordſhip had the greateſt reaſon, if you had viewed our conduct in its proper light, to have expected the beſt effects from ſuch communication, as we met your Lordſhip in General Aſſembly with the ſincereſt diſpoſitions to do every thing in our power to provide for the tranquillity of the country. The reaſons aſſigned for your contrary apprehenſions, we are perſuaded, muſt have been ſuggeſted to your Lordſhip by ſome deſigning, malevolent informer. We can hardly ſuppoſe your Lordſhip could have had any well-grounded fear of perſonal danger, when it is notorious that you appeared publicly, as uſual; and it is in proof to us, that the ſame night in which you left the palace, you walked alone to the Attorney General's, at the diſtance of upwards of a quarter of a mile, and returned unmoleſted; and we cannot diſcover that even the ſlighteſt inſult was offered. If you judge of the diſpoſition of the Houſe of Burgeſſes, as to public matters, from their declining to accept an invitation to dine with your Lordſhip (the inſtance of reſpect and civility alluded to, and which you ſay you had been forward in offering to them) you have entirely miſtaken their motives. A piece of civility of this ſort had formerly its due weight with us; but we had little reaſon to ſuppoſe that ſuch a ceremony would, at this time, be attended, on your Lordſhip's part, with that cordiality which we *thought* we had obſerved on former occaſions. How could your Lordſhip think of admitting to your table a ſet of men, whom, together with the whole body of their conſtituents, you had endeavoured to paint in ſuch deſpicable and odious colours? That the Houſe of Burgeſſes ever countenanced the violent and diſorderly proceedings of the people, we muſt, in juſtice to ourſelves, take leave to deny. As to the magazine's being rifled, which you are pleaſed to inſinuate was done with the approbation of the Houſe, we muſt ſay, that in this alſo the greateſt injuſtice is done to us. The Houſe was ſitting, cloſely engaged in public buſineſs, when this affair happened. Some of our members, as we believe the truth is, upon hearing what was going forward at the magazine, went up in hopes of preventing it. We are informed, that a great concourſe of people, from different parts of the country, were aſſembled, and that many of the arms had been taken out of the magazine. Several of the members, as private Gentlemen, remonſtrated with all the people they met with againſt ſuch proceedings, and prevailed with them to return what they had taken. When your Lordſhip was pleaſed to accuſe the Houſe of Burgeſſes of uſurping the "executive power," from what happened on this occaſion, we preſume it would have been well to have conſidered with what propriety they could have interfered: Had they made an order for apprehending the perſons concerned, who were unknown, it would have been fruitleſs, and, moreover, a plain departure from the line of their authority. Such a ſtep your Lordſhip might, indeed, have juſtly cenſured, as an uſurpation of the executive power. Or would your Lordſhip have recommended to the individual members to have acted as bailiffs, in ſeizing all offenders they met with? We never have, nor will we ever give countenance to ſuch unjuſtifiable proceedings as happened that day.

Your acquaintance, my Lord, with mankind, muſt ſuggeſt to you the difficulty there is in reſtraining an incenſed multitude. Many people, the irritation of whoſe minds had but lately ſubſided, we underſtand, had been again greatly alarmed at a late unfortunate accident, which happened to ſome inconſiderate young men, in their unlawful attempt to furniſh themſelves with arms out of the magazine; an attempt, my Lord, which we condemn as highly as your Lordſhip can. But whether ſome little apology may not be ſuggeſted, from that univerſal anxiety which all mankind have to prepare for the defence of their lives and property, we will not determine; the point is delicate, and we leave the world to judge of it. But the means contrived, in purſuance of your Lordſhip's orders, by which an unfortunate culprit might probably have been hurried into eternity, without a moment's time for reflection, we conceive, can do no great honour to humanity; which, we ſhould have ſuppoſed, would have dictated the neceſſity of at leaſt giving public notice that ſpring-guns were prepared and fixed; which, it is imagined, would have anſwered every purpoſe of ſecurity to the magazine. Your Lordſhip's reflections on our committee, and, through them, upon this whole Houſe, we think might have been ſpared, after what paſſed early in the ſeſſion. Had the committee miſbehaved, we ſhould not have been backward in taking proper notice of it. When we received your Lordſhip's very temperate meſſage reſpecting their conduct, we addreſſed your Excellency, in hopes, by having matters properly explained, of removing all umbrage you might have taken. Your Lordſhip's reply to this meſſage induced us to believe that you were ſatisfied; but it ſeems we muſt again enter on the ſame ſubject, or remain expoſed to the weight of your Lordſhip's cenſure.

[*For the remainder ſee the laſt page.*]

CAMBRIDGE, *July* 6.

To his EXCELLENCY GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Eſq; General and Commander in Chief of the Continental Army.*

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

THE Congreſs of the Maſſachuſetts colony, impreſſed with every ſentiment of gratitude and reſpect, beg leave to congratulate you on your ſafe arrival, and to wiſh you all imaginable happineſs and ſucceſs in the execution of the important duties of your elevated ſtation. While we applaud that attention to the public good, manifeſted in your appointment, we equally admire that diſintereſted virtue and diſtinguiſhed patriotiſm, which alone could call you from thoſe enjoyments of domeſtic life, which a ſublime and manly taſte, joined with a moſt affluent fortune, can afford, to hazard your life, and to endure the fatigues of war, in the defence of the rights of mankind, and the good of your country.

The laudable zeal for the common cauſe of America, and compaſſion for the diſtreſſes of this colony, exhibited by the great deſpatch made in your journey hither, fully juſtify the univerſal ſatisfaction we have with pleaſure obſerved on this occaſion; and are promiſing preſages that the great expectations formed from your perſonal character, and military abilities, are well founded.

We wiſh you may have found ſuch regularity and diſcipline already eſtabliſhed in the army, as may be agreeable to your expectation. The hurry with which it was neceſſarily collected, and the many diſadvantages ariſing from the ſuſpenſion of government, under which we have raiſed, and endeavored to regulate the forces of this colony, have rendered it a work of time; and though in a great meaſure effected the completion of ſo difficult, and at the ſame time ſo neceſſary a taſk, is reſerved to your Excellency; and we doubt not will be properly conſidered and attended to.

We would not preſume to preſcribe to your Excellency, but ſuppoſing you would chooſe to be informed of the general character of the ſoldiers who compoſe this army, beg leave to repreſent that the greateſt part of them have not before ſeen ſervice; and although naturally brave, and of good underſtanding, yet for want of experience in military life, have but little knowledge of divers things moſt eſſential to the preſervation of health, and even life. The youth in the army are not poſſeſſed of the abſolute neceſſity of cleanlineſs in their dreſs and lodging, continual exerciſe, and ſtrict temperance, to preſerve them from diſeaſes frequently prevailing in camps; eſperially among thoſe, who from their childhood have been uſed to a laborious life.

We beg leave to aſſure you, that this Congreſs will, at all times be ready to attend ſuch requiſitions as you may have occaſion to make to us; and to contribute all the aid in our power to the cauſe of America, and your happineſs and eaſe, in the diſcharge of the duties of your exalted office.

We moſt fervently implore Almighty God, that the bleſſings of Divine Providence may reſt on you; that your head may be covered in the day of battle; that every neceſſary aſſiſtance may be afforded; and that you may be long continued in life and health, a bleſſing to mankind.

His EXCELLENCY's ANSWER.

Gentlemen,

YOUR kind congratulations on my appointment and arrival demanded my warmeſt acknowledgments, and will ever be retained in grateful remembrance.

In exchanging the enjoyments of domeſtic life for the duties of my preſent honourable, but arduous ſtation, I only emulate the virtue and public ſpirit of the whole province of Maſſachuſetts Bay, which with a firmneſs and patriotiſm without example in modern hiſtory, has ſacrificed all the comforts of ſocial and political life, in ſupport of the rights of mankind, and the welfare of our common country. My higheſt ambition is to be the happy inſtrument of vindicating thoſe rights, and to ſee this devoted province again reſtored to peace. liberty, and ſafety.

The ſhort ſpace of time which has elapſed ſince my arrival does not permit me to decide upon the ſtate of the army. The courſe of human affairs forbids an expectation, that troops formed under ſuch circumſtances ſhould at once poſſeſs the order, regularity, and diſcipline of veterans. Whatever deficiencies there may be, will, I doubt not, ſoon be made up by the activity and zeal of the officers, and the docility and obedience of the men. Theſe qualities, united with their natural bravery and ſpirit, will afford a happy preſage of ſucceſs, and put a final period to thoſe diſtreſſes which now overwhelm this once happy country.

I moſt ſincerely thank you, Gentlemen, for your declarations of readineſs, at all times, to aſſiſt me in the diſcharge of the duties of my ſtation; they are ſo complicated and extended, that I ſhall need the aſſiſtance of every good man, and lover of his country: I therefore repoſe the utmoſt confidence in your aids. In return for your affectionate wiſhes to myſelf, permit me to ſay, that I earneſtly implore that Divine Being, in whoſe hands are all human events, to make you and your conſtituents as diſtinguiſhed in private and public happineſs, as you have been by miniſterial oppreſſion, and by private and public diſtreſs.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

To the Hon. CHARLES LEE, *Eſq; Major General of the Continental army.*

SIR,

THE Congreſs of the Maſſachuſetts colony, poſſeſſed of the fulleſt evidence of your attachment to the rights of mankind, and regard to the diſtreſſes which America in general, and this colony in particular, are involved in, by the impolitic, wicked, and tyrannic ſyſtem adopted by Adminiſtration, and purſued with relentleſs fury, do, with pleaſure, embrace this opportunity to expreſs the ſatisfaction and gratitude they feel in your appointment as a Major General in the American army.

We ſincerely congratulate you on your ſafe arrival here, and wiſh you all poſſible happineſs and ſucceſs in the execution of ſo important a truſt. We admire and reſpect a man, who, diſregarding the allurements of profit and diſtinction his merits might procure, engages in the cauſe of mankind, in defence of the injured, and relief of the oppreſſed. From your character, from your great abilities and military experience, united with the commander in chief, under the ſmiles of Providence, we flatter ourſelves with the proſpect of diſcipline and order, ſucceſs and victory.

Be aſſured, Sir, that it will give us great pleaſure to be able to contribute to your happineſs. May the favours and bleſſings of Heaven attend you. May Divine Providence guard and protect you, conduct you in the paths of honour and virtue, grant you the reward of the brave and virtuous, the applauſes of mankind, and the approbation of your own conſcience, and eternal happineſs hereafter.

His HONOUR's ANSWER.

To the Gentlemen of the Provincial Congreſs of Maſſachuſetts.

Gentlemen,

NOTHING can be ſo flattering to me as the good opinion and approbation of the Delegates of a free and uncorrupt people. I was educated in the higheſt reverence for the rights of mankind, and have acquired by long acquaintance a moſt particular regard for the people of America. You may depend, therefore, Gentlemen, on my zeal and integrity. I can promiſe you nothing from my abilities. God Almighty grant us ſucceſs equal to the righteouſneſs of the cauſe. I thank you, Gentlemen, for an addreſs which does me ſo much honour, and ſhall labour to deſerve it.

July 13. On Tueſday night a party of men was ſent from Roxbury camp to Long iſland, in Boſton harbour, from whence they brought off 15 of the enemy priſoners, between 20 and 30 horned cattle, and about 100 ſheep. The priſoners were brought to Head-quarters yeſterday, and ſoon after ſent to Concord.

PORTSMOUTH, *July* 11. We have the moſt certain intelligence that the Indians of the Caghnawaga tribe have taken their children from Dartmouth college, from which there is great reaſon to fear ſome attack upon our back ſettlements will ſhortly be commenced.

We alſo hear, Governor Carlton of Quebec is endeavouring to procure, and has had conferences with Indians 1500 miles back of that city, and has made them great offers to take up arms againſt the Engliſh Colonies.

NEW LONDON, *July* 7. Laſt Lord's day, arrived here from New York, ſeveral Gentlemen, volunteers from Virginia, on their way to the provincial camp at Cambridge.

HARTFFORD, *July* 17. We hear General Gage has requeſted of our army to ſend neceſſaries for the diſtreſſed poor confined in Boſton.

PROVIDENCE, *July* 1. The General Aſſembly of this colony have ordered an additional number of 360 men to be immediately raiſed for the common defence, and one quarter of the militia throughout the colony to be enliſted as minute men.

CHARLESTOWN, *July* 14.

THE General Aſſembly of this province met here on Monday laſt, agreeable to the laſt prorogation, when his Excellency the Governor was pleaſed to open the ſeſſion with a ſpeech, to which the Aſſembly returned the following anſwer:

To his Excellency the Right Hon. Lord WILLIAM CAMPBELL, *Captain General, Governor, and Commander in Chief in and over his Majeſty's colony of* SOUTH CAROLINA:

The humble ADDRESS of the Commons Houſe of Aſſembly of the ſaid colony.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE his Majeſty's loyal ſubjects, the repreſentatives of the inhabitants of this colony, met in General Aſſembly, at this very alarming and critical period, beg leave to aſſure your Excellency that we are willing to poſtpone the conſideration of our private affairs, whenever the public exigencies demand our attention; fully convinced, that the ſafety of private property entirely depends upon the ſecurity of public rights.

We moſt ſincerely lament that his Majeſty's counſels, and the conduct of his Miniſters, have incapacitated us from meeting your Excellency, whoſe zealous endeavours in Great Britain, for the welfare of this colony, claim our grateful acknowledgments,

with those effects of joyful congratulation, the effects of real sentiments, upon your arrival and assumption of the reins of government, with which, in happier times, we have ever been accustomed to meet his Majesty's representatives; but the calamities of America, our present dangerous and dreadful situation, occupy all our thoughts, and banish from us every idea of joy and pleasure.

Although we will not doubt the fervent zeal of your Excellency's heart for the real interest and happiness of this colony, nor the sincerity of your Excellency's professions to be instumental in restoring that harmony, cordiality, confidence, and affection, which ought to subsist between Great Britain and her colonies, yet we cannot but express our surprise at the severe censures which your Excellency has thought proper to pass on "measures" which have been "adopted" by the good people of this colony, in confederacy with all the colonies on the continent, from Nova Scotia to Georgia, for their own safety, and for the preservation of their liberties, and the liberties of generations yet unborn.

In times when the spirit of the constitution has full operation, and animating all the members of the state, gives security to civil liberty, then we claim to be "the only representatives of the people in this province, the only constitutional guardians of its welfare;" but in the present unhappy situation of affairs, though our constituents might have thought us competent, yet, as our meeting depended on the pleasure of the crown, they would not trust to so precarious a contingence, but wisely appointed another representative body, for necessary, or special and important purposes.

We want words to give an idea of our feelings at your Excellency's expression, "If there are any grievances that we apprehend the people labour under," as if you doubted their existence. The world resounds with a catalogue of them. Your Excellency surely cannot be unacquainted with them. We should have esteemed it an high obligation if your Excellency had pointed out to us what effectual mode for the redress of those grievances could have been pursued, or what steps we have omitted, which we ought to have taken, in order to avert the inevitable ruin of this once flourishing colony. Every pacific measure, which human nature could devise, has been used; the most humble and dutiful petitions to the throne, petitions to the House of Lords and House of Ccommons of Great Britain have been repeatedly presented, and as often treated, not only with slight, but with rigour and resentment: We, therefore, with all due deference to your Excellency's judgment, beg leave to observe, that the present are the only measures which seem best calculated for our preservation, and the removal of our intolerable grievances. However, not confiding in them alone, we wait the event, and leave the justice of our cause to the great Sovereign of the universe, upon whom the fate of kingdoms and empires depends. By order of the House,

RAWLINS LOWNDES, Speaker.

In the Commons House of Assembly, July 12, 1775.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 24.

IN CONGRESS, *July* 18, 1775.

Resolved, THAT it be recommended to the inhabitants of all the united English colonies in North America, that all able bodied effective men, between sixteen and fifty years of age in each colony, immediately form themselves into regular companies of militia, to consist of one Captain, two Lieutenants, one Ensign, four Serjeants, four Corporals, one Clerk, one Drummer, one Fifer, and about sixty eight privates.

That the officers of each company be chosen by the respective companies.

That each soldier be furnished with a good musket, that will carry an ounce ball, with a bayonet, steel ramrod, worm, priming wire and brush fitted thereto, a cutting sword or tomhawk, a cartridge box, that will contain twenty three rounds of cartridges, twelve flints, and a knapsack.

That the companies be formed into regiments or battalions officered with a Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, two Majors, an Adjutant or Quarter Master.

That all officers above the rank of a Captain be appointed by their respective provincial Assemblies or Conventions, or in their recess by the committees of safety appointed by said Assemblies or Conventions.

That all officers be commissioned by the provincial Assemblies or Conventions, or in their recess by the committees of safety appointed by said Assemblies or Conventions.

That all the militia take proper care to acquire military skill, and be well prepared for defence, by being each man provided with one pound of good gunpowder, and four pounds of ball fitted to his gun.

That one fourth part of the militia in every colony be selected for minute-men, of such persons as are willing to enter into this necessary service, formed into companies and battalions, and their officers chosen and commissioned as aforesaid, to be ready on the shortest notice to march to any place where their assistance may be required for the defence of their own, or a neighbouring colony; and as these minute-men may eventually be called to action before the whole body of the militia are sufficiently trained, it is recommended that a more particular and diligent attention be paid to their instruction in military discipline.

That such of the minute men, as desire it, be relieved by new draughts, as aforesaid, from the whole body of the militia once in four months.

As there are some people, who, from religious principles, cannot bear arms in any case, this Congress intend no violence to their consciences, but earnestly recommend it to them to contribute liberally, in this time of universal calamity, to the relief of their distressed brethren in the several colonies, and to do all other services to their oppressed country, which they can, consistently with their religious principles.

That it be recommended to the Assemblies or Conventions in the respective colonies to provide, as soon as possible, sufficient stores of ammunition for their colonies; also that they devise proper means for furnishing with arms such effective men as are poor, and unable to furnish themselves.

That it be recommended to each colony to appoint a committee of safety, to superintend and direct all matters necessary for the security and defence of their respective colonies, in the recess of their Assemblies and Conventions.

That each colony, at their own expence, make such provision by armed vessels, or otherwise, as their respective Assemblies, Conventions, or committees of safety, shall judge expedient and suitable to their circumstances and situations, for the protection of their harbours, and navigation on their sea coasts, against all unlawful invasions, attacks, and depredations, from cutters and ships of war.

That it be recommended to the makers of arms for the use of the militia, that they make good substantial muskets, with barrels three feet and a half in length, that will carry an ounce ball, and fitted with a good bayonet and steel ramrod, and that the making such arms be encouraged in these united colonies.

Where, in any colony, a militia is already formed under regulations approved of by the Convention of such colony, or by such Assemblies as are annually elective, we refer to the discretion of such Convention or Assembly, either to adopt the foregoing regulations in the whole, or in part, or to continue their former, as they, on consideration of all circumstances, shall think best.

A true copy from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMPSON, Sec'y

Extract of a letter from the camp at CAMBRIDGE, *July* 11.

"The General's express, that ought to have left this four days ago, is not yet gone. I therefore sit down to give you some description of our situation here, and that of the enemy. The enemy are situated on Bunker and Breed's hills, both on the peninsula, where the late town of Charlestown stood, and within reach, and under the cover of the guns, from the batteries in the town of Boston, and the ships in the harbour, and of a number of floating batteries, which they have built, that carries two guns in their bows, two in their sterns, and one on each side. Our people are situated from Charles river, about 200 rods below the college, where we have a redoubt, which begins the line, then about 60 rods from that another redoubt, and lines continued near 100 rods; then at Charlestown road on the west side of the road, at the foot of Prospect Hill, another redoubt, and strong fortification; then on Prospect Hill, is Putnam's post, a very strong fortification; then between that and Winter Hill a redoubt. On Winter Hill, a strong citadel, and lines, over Charlestown road to Mistick; then in Mr. Temple's pasture, a strong redoubt, that commands to Mistick river; so that we have a complete line of circumvallation from Charles river to Mistick river; our main fortress on Prospect Hill; the enemy's main fortress on Bunker's Hill, within cannon shot of each other; a hill between these two posts, a little to the eastward of Prospect Hill, called Cobble Hill, I expect will soon cost us a squabble, which shall have it, our people or their's, nor do I expect it will be many days before the contest begins, which will probably bring on a general engagement; if they let us alone four or five days more, we shall be well prepared, and shan't care how soon they come, the sooner the better. At Roxbury side the enemy have dug across the neck, and let the water through, and our people in turn, have entrenched across the outer end of the neck, and are strongly fortified there, and on the hill by the meeting house, so strong, that I believe every man in Botton, and at Bunker's and Breed's Hills must fall, before they could force a passage that way into the country. General Bourgoyne sent a trumpet yesterday with a letter to General Lee, wishing a composition of the unhappy differences, &c. and says the Parliament will certainly give up all right or pretence of taxation, if that will do, and wishes a conference: This letter is sent to the Congress, for their opinion, and for them to appoint a person whom they can confide in, to attend the conference, and hear what passes, if they judge it best to have a conference. Major Gates is arrived, and we are getting into order and regularity very fast. Last night our people at Roxbury fired the remainder of Brown's buildings on Boston neck, and have drove the enemy's guards back to their lines."

NORFOLK, *August* 2.

THIS town and neighbourhood have been much disturbed lately with the elopement of their Negroes, owing to a mistaken notion which has unhappily spread amongst them, of finding shelter on board the men of war in this harbour, notwithstanding the assurances given by the commanding officers, that not the least encouragement should be shewn them.

On Friday last a deputation from the Common Hall of this borough waited upon the Captains M'Cartney and Squires of the men of war now lying here, with the thanks of the Corporation for their conduct, in discountenancing the runaway slaves that have made application for service on board.

On Monday last arrived here from St. Augustine, about sixty soldiers, on board the sloop Tender, some time since belonging to Mr. Bowdoin, of the Eastern Shore. These, with about forty more, which are hourly expected, are to compose a body guard for his Excellency the Governor, at his intended place of residence, on board the ship William.

The troops above-mentioned are under the command of a Captain and two Lieutenants: The Ensign, it is said, is on his way over land. The committee for this borough, early yesterday morning, despatched an express to the Honourable the Convention of the colony, now sitting at Richmond, informing them of the arrival of the troops above-mentioned

WILLIAMSBURG, *August* 5,

In CONVENTION, RICHMOND, *July* 22, 1775.

RICHARD BLAND, Esq; a member of this Convention, and one of the deputies appointed to represent this colony in General Congress, informed the Convention, that certain false and scandalous reports, highly reflecting on him in his public character, had been propagated; to wit, that he had made application to the Earl of Dartmouth, or some of the Ministry, for an appointment to collect the taxes imposed on America by Parliament; and that, as an inducement to them to grant the same, had promised to promote the designs of the Ministry against this country; and also, that his conduct in General Congress had been such that he was obliged suddenly to decamp from the city of Philadelphia.

That he had served as a member of the General Assembly for upwards of 30 years, and hoped the part he had always publicly taken would have secured him, in his age, from an imputation, so injurious to his character. That he earnestly requested a full and public inquiry should be made into the truth of the said reports, and that the Rev. Samuel Sheild, the Rev. John Hurt, and Samuel Overton and Joseph Smith, who, he understood, had propagated the said reports, should be summoned to attend the said inquiry; and that every other person who had heard any thing of the said reports would also attend, that the fullest examination might be made into the truth thereof.

Resolved, that this Convention will, on Friday next, examine into the truth of the reports mentioned in the said information.

FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1775.

The Convention, according to the order of the day, went into an examination of the reports said to have been propagated to the prejudice of Richard Bland, Esq; a member of this Convention, and one of the deputies appointed to represent this colony in General Congress; and, after the examination of the Rev. Samuel Sheild, and the Rev. John Hurt, and many other witnesses, and a full inquiry into the same, do find the said reports to be utterly false and groundless, and tending not only to injure the said Richard Bland in his public character, but to prejudice the glorious cause in which America is now embarked.

Resolved, unanimously, that this Convention do consider it as their duty to bear to the world their testimony that the said Richard Bland hath manifested himself the friend of his country, and uniformly stood forth an able assertor of her rights and liberties.

PEYTON RANDOLPH, President.

(A copy) JOHN TAZEWELL, Clk. Convention.

In CONVENTION, *July* 24, 1775.

Resolved, that no flour, wheat, or other grain or provisions of any kind, be exported from this colony, to any part of the world, from and after the 5th day of August next, until the Convention, or Assembly, or the Honourable the Continental Congress, shall order otherwise; that no quantities of the said articles, more than are necessary for the use of the inhabitants, be brought to, collected, or stored in the towns, or other places upon or near navigable waters; that the respective county committees be directed to take care that this resolve be effectually carried into execution; and that all contracts made for the sale and delivery of any such articles for exportation, between this time and the 10th day of September next, be considered as null and void.

PEYTON RANDOLPH, President.

In CONVENTION, JULY 29, 1775.

Resolved, that the several inspectors of the public warehouses in this colony do, some time before the last of August next, and after advertising the same in the public papers, at their warehouses, and at the courthouses of their counties, make sale of all transfer and other tobacco, which may have laid one year in their respective warehouses, for ready money, at the said warehouse, or at the courthouse of the county, and pay the money arising from such sale as the law directs.

PEYTON RANDOLPH, President.

(A Copy) JOHN TAZEWELL, Clk. Convention.

For CHARTER

TO ANY PART OF EUROPE,

THE BRIG *ABBY*,

JONAS HERBERT MASTER,

An exceeding good Vessel, Burthen about 250 Hogsheads, or 7,500 Bushels. For Terms apply to

tf GREENWOOD, RITSON, & MARSH.

URBANNA, *July* 29, 1775.

I intend to leave the Colony

soon, for a few Months BENNETT BROWNE.

KING WILLIAM, *July* 27, 1775.

STOLEN, in the Night of the 20th Instant, from the Plantation of *Ralph Wormeley*, Esq; in this County, a LIGHT BAY HORSE, rising 4 Years old, 4 Feet 9 Inches high, with a Blaze Face, his left hind Foot white, neither docked nor branded. Also a BAY MARE about 14 Hands high, branded on the near Buttock RW, has a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, and has been lately worked in a Plough. Whoever will bring the said Horse and Mare to me, at the aforesaid Plantation, or will give such Intelligence that I may get them, shall have 20s. Reward if taken up in this County, and 40s. if out thereof. (tf) HARRY GAINES.

☞ There was a SADDLE carried off with the Horses.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from the Subscriber, at *Drummond's Neck*, in *James City* County, on the 18th of *June*, a DARK BAY HORSE about 4 Feet 4 or 5 Inches high, branded on the near Shoulder I T, and on the near Buttock =, has a Half hanging Mane and Switch Tail, both hind Feet white, and about 6 or 7 Years old. Whoever brings the said Horse to me, at the above-mentioned Place, shall have 20s, Reward, paid by EDWARD LACY.

TAKEN up, in *Goochland*, a SORREL GELDING about 4 Feet 9 Inches high, with some white Specks upon him, a Star in his Forehead, a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, paces slow, and branded on the near Buttock D. Posted, and appraised to 20l. JOLLEY PARRISH.

RICHMOND, *July* 17, 1775.

THE Subscriber intends for *Great Britain* immediately. THOMAS BOWEN.

RICHMOND Town, *July* 26, 1775.

I intend to leave this Colony

soon, and return in a few Months.

ANDREW CHALMER.

FOR SALE,

A QUANTITY OF SOUND

CHINA and SARSAPARELLA.

ALSO A FEW BOXES OF

ASSORTED MEDICINES,

Not exceeding 5 l. Sterling *per* Box.

FREDERICKSBURG, *July* 19, 1775. (2) CHARLES MORTIMER, Jun.

ON *Wednesday* the 9th of *August* will be sold, at the late Dwelling-House of *Daniel Baxter*, deceased, in *Williamsburg*, to the highest Bidders, one NEGRO WOMAN, and all the personal Estate of said *Baxter*. Six Months Credit will be allowed for all Sums obove five Pounds, the Purchasers giving Bond, with approved Security, to

2 THE ADMINISTRATOR.

☞ All Persons indebted to said *Baxter* are requested to make immediate Payment, otherwise to give Bond for what they owe; and those who have Demands against the same are desired to make them known as soon as possible.

COMMITTED to the Gaol of *Chesterfield*, three Negro Men, one of them a small Fellow, named PHIL, belonging to Mr. *John Binford* of *Charles City*; another named EMPEROR, belonging to Mr. *John West* of *King William*; the other named DANIEL, belonging to Mr. *Nicholas George* of *Middlesex*. Their Clothing is such as Plantation Negroes commonly wear. The Owners are desired to prove their Properties, pay Charges, and take them away.

JAMES BALL, Gaoler.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO very fine and strong BLOOD BAY HORSES, with long Tails; one 4 Years old, and 15½ Hands high; the other 5, and 14½ Hands high. They go extremely well in Saddle or Harness, for the last of which they have been principally used. —Also three very fine BROOD MARES; one of them is 4 Years old, the others 8, and with Foal by KING HEROD and DAMON. One of the aged Mares has a FILLY 3 Months old, to be sold with her. Any Person inclined to purchase any of them are desired to apply to Mr. *Craig*, Saddler in *Williamsburg*. Nothing but Cash can be taken, as they are to be sold extremely cheap.

Three Pounds Reward.

RUN away from the Subscriber, about the first of *June* last, a likely *Virginia* born Negro Man named BILLY, about 30 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, has a Variety of Clothes, is very sensible, and by Trade a Shoemaker. I have heard of him in the Neighbourhood of *Williamsburg*. JOHN WALKER.

ALBEMARE, *July* 24, 1775.

STRAYED from the Subscriber, in *Albemarle*, about the 25th of *May* last, a likely high blooded yellow bay HORSE, 3 Years old, about 14 Hands and an Inch high, neither docked, branded, nor broke. I expect he is in *Louisa* or *Hanover*, and will give 30s. Reward for him.

JOHN WALKER.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from Mr. *Skelton's*, in *Hanover*, on the Night of the 16th Inst. (*July*) a BLACK HORSE, 5 Years old, about 4 Feet 7 Inches high, not branded, has a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, a small hard Lump on one of his short Ribs, on the near Side, occasioned, I believe, by a Hurt with a Saddle; he has been rowelled in the Breast, but I do not know whether the Scar is perceivable or not; paces, trots, and gallops well, and goes a little lame when he first sets off. Whoever will deliver him to me, in *New Kent*, shall have 30s. Reward. (2) LEWIS WEBB.

Reflecting on what had happened, the Houſe judged it an indiſpenſable duty they owed their conſtituents to inquire into the ſtate of the public magazine; and, before they knew of the late diſturbances, appointed a committee for that purpoſe. The committee, previous to their taking any other ſtep, waited upon your Excellency, and, in the moſt reſpectful manner, deſired that you would be pleaſed to direct the keeper of the magazine to give them acceſs thereto. The key was delivered to them, by your Lordſhip's orders. They, at the ſame time, informed your Excellency of the confuſion that had happened; and that they had, to prevent the like depredations, requeſted ſome Gentlemen of the town to guard the magazine, till proper meaſures could be taken for its further ſecurity, which your Lordſhip did not make the leaſt objection to. There had been, by your Excellency's permiſſion, a conſiderable quantity of copper money, belonging to the country, lodged in the magazine. This was an additional reaſon for the committee's taking a precaution, which your Lordſhip is pleaſed to call "ordering and appointing guards, without conſulting you, "to mount in the city of Williamſburg, and a deſign to uſurp "the executive power." The committee did not pretend any authority to mount guard; and, had your Lordſhip diſliked what they thought a prudent ſtep, in the then confuſed ſtate of things, it would have been kind in your Lordſhip to have intimated as much.

Upon the committee's inquiry, they found, indeed, that there was little worth guarding in the magazine; the powder having been all removed, except about five half-barrels, buried by your Excellency's order in the yard, for what purpoſe we cannot conceive, and all the valuable muſkets having been ſpoiled of their locks.

Your Lordſhip ſpeaks of a body of men aſſembled in the city of Williamſburg, not only to the "knowledge, but with the ap-"probation of every body, for the avowed purpoſe of attacking a "party of the King's forces, which it was reported, though "without foundation, was marching to your Lordſhip's pro-"tection."

We know of no men, my Lord, aſſembled for the purpoſe you mention, though you are pleaſed to ſay it was done with the "knowledge and approbation of every body;" in which number, we ſuppoſe, the *Houſe of Burgeſſes were particularly* deſigned to be included. Upon the beſt information, the truth appears to be this: An account was brought into the city in the morning, that Captain Collins, of the Magdalen, had ſlipped his cable, and was come up the river with a number of boats, in which there were ſaid to be an hundred armed men at leaſt, intended to be marched into the city. It could not be conceived what was propoſed by this manœuvre; the city was quiet, and we believe no man in it ſuſpected that your Lordſhip could have the leaſt apprehenſion that your perſon was in danger; nor had we the ſmalleſt ſuſpicion of your fears, till the receipt of your former meſſage, acquainting us of your removal. The citizens, however, as well as others, were aſtoniſhed, and ſomewhat alarmed, not knowing what was intended. Your Lordſhip may remember, that his Majeſty's Council, from their addreſs to your Excellency, were not without their apprehenſions. A number of the inhabitants, and we ſuppoſe ſome others, but how many we know not, aſſembled under arms, that they might be prepared to defend the city, and its inhabitants, in caſe any thing hoſtile ſhould be attempted. This, we are convinced, was their only view. Upon their being made acquainted with your Lordſhip's anſwer to the Council, we underſtood that they all immediately retired peaceably and quietly, without any diſturbance. The city was again at reſt, and continued compoſed, till they heard of your Lordſhip's removal with your family in the *dead of night*, as if you could have ſuppoſed that any one would have attempted to offer you any obſtruction, or to interfere with your inclinations.

This extraordinary ſtep, which none could account for, occaſioned great conſternation in the city; and we believe would ſurpriſe the whole world, were they acquainted with it. We have already, my Lord, in a former addreſs, of which, according to cuſtom, a copy was left with you, and which you directed to have preſented on a certain day, long ſince paſt, without your giving us an opportunity of doing it, aſſigned the reaſons why we could not interpoſe our legiſlative authority reſpecting the courts of juſtice.

The occaſion and deſign of forming independent companies at firſt, and the riſe of volunteer companies afterwards, we have already explained, and cannot ſee the neceſſity of aboliſhing them. They are not deſigned to interfere with your Lordſhip's full exerciſe of the legal and conſtitutional powers of your government, which we would wiſh to have ſupported on all occaſions; and are of opinion, that the laws in force are competent to that end. But, if it is expected that the country ſhould again be thrown into a defenceleſs ſtate, ſelf-preſervation, the firſt law of nature, forbids it. If your Lordſhip were really apprehenſive that your perſon was in danger, the tender of the Council and this Houſe, of their moſt effectual aſſiſtance to remove every appearance of riſk, we were hopeful would have quieted all your fears. A proper guard, at the public expence, would have been at your ſervice, had you judged it neceſſary. Your Lordſhip's declining to propoſe ſuch meaſure as we, conſiſtent with our own ſecurity, could accept, and demanding what you muſt have known was not in our power to comply with, affords no ſtrong evidence of your inclination to reſtore tranquillity to this country.

Thoſe who have taken any of his Majeſty's public ſtore of arms are open to the law, which has its full operation, as heretofore; and we wiſh not to interrupt its courſe. But ſurely your Lordſhip cannot expect us, by any new act, which would be *ex poſt facto*, in the moſt odious ſenſe of the words, to inflict other pains and penalties for offences already committed. This, we conceive, would be the greateſt infringement of a fundamental principle of our excellent conſtitution. Such a practiſe may, indeed, have obtained under another meridian; but it is not, my Lord, of American growth. Whether that ſpirit of perſecution, which your Lordſhip has been pleaſed to deſcribe, prevails in this country, we appeal to the evidence which appears on our journals. Were thoſe, and thoſe only, to be conſidered as perſecuted men, who, from principles and duty, are attached to their King and his government, we ourſelves, my Lord, ſhould fall under this predicament; and perhaps may, with juſtice, think humanity diſgraced by ſuch proceedings. That ſome few people may have been deluded, we ſhall not queſtion; the utmoſt pains we know have been taken, in different colonies, to alarm them with the "diſfigured ſide of the American" ſtory, and to render them deaf and blind to their true intereſt and political ſalvation. So far as our example can influence the people of this country in preſerving their loyalty to his Majeſty, a proper reſpect to Government, and the good order of ſociety, your Lordſhip may be aſſured that it ſhall be made as diffuſive as poſſible.

We have, my Lord, the ſincereſt and moſt active deſire to ſeize every opportunity of eſtabliſhing the freedom of our country upon a fixed and "known foundation," and of uniting ourſelves with our fellow ſubjects of Great Britain in one common bond of intereſt and natural affection. But we have no "doubts" of what ſuch freedom conſiſts in; it is written, as with a ſun-beam on our hearts. We are equally ſenſible of thoſe eſſentials, which alone can admit us to the participation of a juſt proportion of the common intereſt; but, for the variety of cogent reaſons aſſigned by our addreſs in anſwer to your Lordſhip's ſpeech, we cannot view the propoſal of the Houſe of Commons in the ſame light your Lordſhip ſeems to do.

The important buſineſs of the Aſſembly, my Lord, has been not a little interrupted by your Excellency's removal from the proper ſeat of your government. As to your Lordſhip's offer, that we might adjourn to the town of York, we think this would be extremely improper, on ſeveral accounts. The town of York could not afford tolerable accommodations for ſo numerous an Aſſembly; and, which is of more conſequence, we humbly conceive that this, and this place alone, is eſtabliſhed by law for holding our General Aſſemblies. If there are any hopes left of your Excellency's compliance, we muſt reiterate our requeſt, that you will be pleaſed to return, with your family, to the palace, for the reaſons aſſigned in our former addreſs. We feel, moſt ſenſibly, the diſagreeable ſituation your excellent Lady muſt be in. But if, after all, your Lordſhip is determined to perſiſt in your reſolution of abſence, we muſt endeavour to reſt ſatisfied; conſcious that, whilſt we have been ſolicitous to do juſtice to our conſtituents and ourſelves, we have not been wanting in the reſpect which is due to the repreſentative of our moſt gracious Sovereign.

We cannot, my Lord, but conſider the repreſentatives of the body of the people, when convened in Aſſembly, as part of that great and general council which our conſtitution hath fixed for adviſing our Governors in all matters reſpecting the public weal. His Majeſty's Honourable Council are eſpecially appointed for this purpoſe; they are well acquainted with our conſtitution; their duty to his Majeſty will urge them to ſupport the prerogative of the Crown, at the ſame time that their juſtice ſhould lead them to maintain the rights of the people. We, therefore (ſincerely regarding your Lordſhip's tranquillity and happineſs, as well as the important intereſts of this whole community) think ourſelves loudly called upon to give it as our beſt advice that your Lordſhip will be pleaſed to adviſe with your proper and conſtitutional Council in all matters of importance, and not ſuffer yourſelf to be influenced by deſigning men; but that you will baniſh all ſuch from your preſence, as the greateſt enemies to your own repoſe and the real happineſs of this extenſive country.

WILLIAMSBURG, *July* 29, 1779.

ALL Perſons who have any Demands againſt the Eſtate of *Matthew Moody*, deceaſed, are to make them known immediately; and thoſe indebted to his Eſtate are requeſted to make Payment to the Subſcriber, who is empowered to ſettle the ſaid Eſtate. (2) WILLIAM RUSSELL.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *Williamſburg*, the 16th Inſtant *(July)* two Servant Men, *viz.* JOHN STAUNTON, an *Engliſhman*, very talkative, by Trade a Wheelwright, pitted with the Smallpox, about 5 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high, with ſhort dark Hair; had on, when he went away, a brown Cloth Coat and Jacket, and ſtriped and Check Trouſers. —ANDREW M'GILL, a *Scotchman*, by Trade a Blackſmith, about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, wears ſhort dark Hair, of a ſwarthy Complexion; had on a dark blue Cloth Coat and Jacket, Leather Breeches, and ſtriped and Check Trouſers.—I imagine they will endeavour to paſs for Sailors, as from the ſhips of war. I have heard that they were ſeen going towards *North Carolina*, and will give 5l. for each if ſecured in any Gaol.

tf JOHN SHIPHARD.

TAKEN up, in *King George*, a RED COW, marked with a Crop and Slit in each Ear. Poſted, and appraiſed to 40s. (1) FRANCIS CONWAY.

WILLIAMSBURG, *July* 22, 1775.

WHEREAS we the SUBSCRIBERS, Executors of the Eſtate of *John Turner*, deceaſed, being duly empowered to act, have thought proper to diſcharge Mr. *George Reid*, who, for ſixteen Months paſt, has had the Management of the ſaid *Turner*'s Buſineſs, and ſettling the late Partnerſhip of *Allan* and *Turner*: This is to inform the Public that *William Turner* is appointed to ſettle the ſaid Eſtates, and that he alone is fully authoriſed to ſettle every Tranſaction relative thereto. All Perſons indebted to the ſaid Concern are requeſted to make ſpeedy Payment, as the Debts have been long due, and their Creditors in *Britain*, and Mr. *Allan*'s Heirs, are very ſolicitous for Remittances.

WILLIAM PEARSON, } Ex'rs.
WILLIAM TURNER, }

HAMPTON, *June* 20, 1775.

THE Subſcriber begs Leave to inform the Public that the KING'S ARMS TAVERN of this Place, formerly kept by her late Huſband, *William M'Caa*, deceaſed, is ſtill continued open by her; and, further, to aſſure any Gentlemen diſpoſed to favour her with their Cuſtom, that they may depend upon her utmoſt Endeavours to keep the Houſe in the beſt Manner. SARAH M'CAA.

☞ Proper Accommodations will be provided for Horſes, and Gentlemen may rely upon their being taken due Care of.

NORTHUMBERLAND, *June* 19, 1775.

WHEREAS, on or about the 30th of *March* laſt, I purchaſed Half of a Veſſel of Mr. *Joſeph Heſter*, for which I paid 12l. 10s. immediately, and gave my Bond for the further Sum of 12l. 10s. payable to the ſaid *Joſeph Heſter* on or before the 20th Day of *Auguſt* next; I hereby forewarn all Perſons from taking any Aſſignment of the ſaid Bond, as I am determined not to pay it, the Veſſel not being agreeable to Bargain, *&c.* RICHARD NUTT.

SOUTHAMPTON, *July* 3, 1775.

STOLEN out of my Houſe, between the 20th and 28th of *March* laſt, one three Pint SILVER TANKARD, and one Pint CAN, marked M E, which I have the greateſt Reaſon to believe were taken and conveyed away by a Negro Man Slave belonging to *Edmund Taylor*, Eſq; of *Mecklenburg*, he being in my Neighbourhood about that Time. Whoever delivers me the ſaid Plate, or gives me ſuch Intelligence that I get them again, ſhall be handſomely rewarded by

JAMES RIDLEY.

FOR CHARTER,
A NEW BRIGANTINE,
that will carry three Hundred Hogſheads, or nine Thouſand Buſhels, and will be ready to receive a Cargo in ten Days. For Terms apply to 4 JAMES ARCHDEACON.

NORFOLK, *July* 14, 1775.

TAPPAHANNOCK (Eſſex County) *July* 10, 1775.

I intend for *Great Britain* immediately.

JAMES GORDON.

BLANDFORD, JULY 6, 1775.

THE Subſcriber has a few CASKS of SHOES, about 30l. Sterling Worth each, imported laſt Fall, in the JEAN, Capt. RITCHIE, which he will diſpoſe of at a low Advance for ready Money, or ſhort Credit. (4) JOHN GREEN.

THE Subſcriber being very deſirous of getting out of Debt, without any Dependence on his ungrateful Debtors, propoſes to ſell the pleaſant and healthy Seat of HUNTINGTOUR, near *Appamattox* River, in the lower End of *Buckingham*, with 1500 or 2000 Acres of good Land, which produces fine Tobacco, Hemp, Wheat, *&c.* The Houſes are new, and the beſt I have ſeen in the county; a larger and better Garden I believe is not in the Colony, and on this Land are ſeveral Hundred Fruit Trees of the beſt Kind, many of which were brought by water to *Richmond* Town above 80 Miles. On this Tract of Land is a large Proportion of exceeding fine Meadow Land, with a Fiſh Pond within three Hundred Yards of the Dwelling-Houſe, ſtored with various Kinds of fine Fiſh, ſufficient for the Uſe of a Family the Year round. In this Neighbourhood is Plenty of excellent Veniſon. The Air is ſo pure that I never knew an Inſtance of any Perſon having the Ague and Fever at *Huntingtour*. I have travelled through the moſt Parts of *Virginia*, and I have not ſeen any Part that I would ſo willingly reſide in as this Neighbourhood. If I ſell this Place, I ſhall live on the Part of this Tract of Land which has been advertiſed for ſome Time paſt. I make no Doubt but *Appamattox* River will be ſoon cleared, and then Wheat will be carried as far as Col. *Baniſter*'s Mill, near *Peterſburg*, for 4d. or 5d. *per* Buſhel. I made at this Place 100 Gallons of rich Wine in 1772, and laſt Year (if it had not been for the Froſt) I could have made 5 or 600 Gallons, which Quantity I expect to make this Year.

HUNTINGTOUR would be a pleaſant and ſafe Place for a Gentleman of Fortune to retreat to in the Horrours of a civil War, or in the ſickly Months of many Parts of the Lowlands.

"What is Honour, Grandeur, and Wealth?
"All fleeting, Nothing's without Health!"

I hope any Gentlemen inclinable to purchaſe will viſit the Premiſes this Summer.——I will alſo ſell, very cheap (that is, for about Half the Value) the Tract of rich LAND I have advertiſed in *Albemarle* for ſome Time paſt.

tf ANTHONY WINSTON.

WANTED,

A SOBER Man, well acquainted with Book-Keeping, and the Management of a Store. Such a Perſon, well recommended, will meet with Encouragement by applying to the Subſcriber, in *Princeſs Anne*.

4 ANTHONY WALKE.

ALEXANDRIA, *June* 5, 1775.

EIGHT POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, two indented Servants named ROBERT SHAW and ANDREW INGLES, both Natives of *Scotland*, and Bakers by Trade. Each of them had on a Bearſkin Jacket lined with Plaid, Oſnabrug Trouſers, old Shoes, and Half worn Caſtor Hats. Their Bundles conſiſt, as it is ſuppoſed, of two Match Coat Blankets, two Pair of Leather Breeches, two Oſnabrug Shirts, two Check Shirts, and two red Jackets. *Shaw* is about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, has a ſwarthy Complexion, dark ſhort frizled Hair, a long Scar on his right Arm, appears bold, and talks much. *Ingles* is about 5 Feet 5 Inches high, has ſhort ſtraight Hair, ſwarthy and long featured, has a Scab over his right Eye, his right Leg is ſore, he is fond of Liquor, and talks more in his Country Dialect than *Shaw*.——THOMAS WALSOM, a Convict, about 27 Years of Age, a Barber by Trade, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, has a Laddiſh down Look, brown ſtraight Hair, a little knock-kneed, and a leering Look; had on, and took with him, two white Linen Shirts, an old Drab coloured Cloth Coat, one red and one ſtriped Holland Jacket, one Pair of new Drilling Breeches, one Pair of old Buff coloured Stocking Breeches, one Pair of white and one Pair of white and blue ſpotted Stockings, a new Felt Hat bound with black Ferreting, has a black Silk Handkerchief, and ſome other Things which cannot be deſcribed.——WILLIAM LEE, by Trade a Cooper, about 5 Feet 9 Inches high, marked with the Smallpox, has a remarkable large Noſe, ſpeaks thick, and is impudent; he took with him a yellow Bull-Dog, with cropped Ears, one Side of his Face white, has a Glaſs Eye, and white Breaſt and Neck, is very fond of going into the Water, and anſwers to the Name of *Turk*. The ſaid *Lee* had a Variety of Clothes, which cannot well be deſcribed. Whoever takes up, and ſecures the ſaid Servants, ſhall have the above Reward, or 40s. for each, paid by

JAMES KIRK.
(tf—3s.) ROBERT ADAM.
GEORGE PURVIS.

STRAYED from the Subſcriber, in *Blandford*, on the 4th of *March* laſt, a dark bay Mare, 7 or 8 Years old, about 14 Hands high, with a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, cat-hamm'd, paces naturally, has ſome Saddle Spots on the near Side, and branded WK, or WR, on the near Soulder and Buttock. Alſo a ſmall ſorrel FILLY went away with her, two Years old this Spring, had a Snip on the right Noſtril, but neither docked nor branded. They were ſeen on *Rowanty*, and are imagined to have gone towards *Walker*'s Mill, on *Nottoway*, or *Hick*'s Ford, on *Meherrin*.——Whoever will bring the ſaid Mares to me ſhall be handſomely rewarded for their Trouble.

(tf) DAVID BLACK.

TO BE RENTED,
A large Dwelling-Houſe
In RICHMOND TOWN,

40 Feet by 20, with two rooms below and two above, a Garden newly pailed in, a Kitchen, and all other Outhouſes neceſſary for a Family. The Situation is as pleaſant as any in Town.

The Terms may be known by applying to the Printers hereof, or to the Subſcriber, in ſaid Town.

(tf) GABRIEL GALT.

TO BE SOLD,

THREE Thouſand Acres of well timbered LAND, near *Newmarket*, in *Caroline* County, whereon are two Plantations in good Repair, with proper and convenient Edifices for farming or making of Tobacco. For Terms apply to the Subſcriber.

(tf) JOHN BAYLOR.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND in *Caroline* County, contiguous to *Mattapony*, containing about 2000 Acres of well timbered Land, the Property of Mr. *Robert Baylor*. The Terms may be known by applying to Mr. *Nathaniel Burwell* of *King William*, Mr. *John Armiſtead* of *Caroline*, and Mr. *John Baylor*, Executors. (tf)

For SALE, *and very* CHEAP,

THE Tract of LAND whereon I now live, in the lower End of *Caroline* County, that contains 470 Acres, and is known to be very good. The Improvements are, a new Dwelling-Houſe 32 by 28 Feet, with three Dormants on a Side, two Fireplaces below, and one above, a good Cellar, the Kitchen 24 by 16 Feet, with all other Outhouſes quite new, and the Plantation in fine Order for Cropping. Its Situation is equal to any Foreſt Place whatever. I will give Credit till next *Chriſtmas*, when Poſſeſſion may be had. (tf) LE ROY HIPKINS.